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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

Action in Executive Session Yesterday.

A Message from the President and Letter from Secretary Sherman on the Sub-Ject-Additional Statements by Senator Conkling-A Further Postponement to Next Monday's Session.

Executive Session of the Senate. The proceedings in the executive session of the Senate yesterday were commenced by the reading from the Clerk's desk of the message of President Hayes and the accompanying long letter of Secretary Sherman, which had been received by the Vice-President a few minutes previously. The reading of these documents and of a supplemental communication, inclosing a statement from a person named Farmer. who alleges that he was discharged by Collector Arthur because he had testified before the Jay commission to the existence of certain irregularities in the New York custom-house, consumed an hour or more.

Senator Conkling then took the floor. He

said that, although perhaps no other Senator felt as great an interest as himself in the vindication of the gentlemen assailed, he nevertheless did not consider it necessary to ask that an opportunity be given to Messrs. Arthur and Cornell to answer the extraordinary communications which bad just been sent to the Senate. They contained, with two exceptions, nothing new. One of the new matters consisted of a series of charges against Deputy Collector Lydecker, and he would proceed to answer them by Mr. Sherman's own statements. He thereupon read to the Senate a letter written by Senator (now Secretary) Sherman in the summer of 1867, expressing entire confidence in Mr. Lydecker. This letter, Mr. Conkling said, was written after these same to Messrs. Arthur and Cornell to ansaid, was written after these same charges had been brought to Schator Sher-man's attention, and after they had been fully

investigated and refuted.

In regard to the Farmer letter, he said General Arthur could readily prove that Farmer's dismissal was not the result of pique or re-scutment, but merely an incident of a reduction of the clerical force. But he did not think there was any need of delaying action upon the pending nominations in order to afford an op-pertunity for the answer to be made.

Mr. Conkling next read to the Senate twenty or twenty-five telegrams received by him from Republican members of the New York Legislature in regard to the memorial signed by them asking the United States Senate to con-firm the nominations of Mesers. Merritt, Eurt,

and Graham for collector, paval officer, and surveyor of the port of New York.

The senders of the telegrams individually inform Mr. Coulding that they signed the memorial upon the strength of private repre-sentations that it was his Coukling's) desire to have such a nemorial signed and forwarded. to have such a memorial signed and forwarded as a means of enabling him to withdraw from the contest without discredit, or, as some of them phrased it, to "let him down easily." One telegram read to the Senate was from

One telegram read to the Senate was from ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, stating that such a memorial was in circumstion, and that if Mr. Conkling desired he (Murphy) could get more signatures for it. Mr. Conkling said he answered this, expressing surprise and indignation, and informing Murphy that he had never thought of such a thing. This answer seemed to have called forth the telegrams from members of the Legislature above referred to.

Senator Conkling, continuing his remarks, lenounced this attempt to mislead his friends in emphatic language.

in emphatic language.

He said the whole thing was a trick—not He said the whole thing was a trick—not the work of an amateur, nor the result of an accident, but a well devised, though nefarious, scheme, which he believed had its grigin in this city. He intimated also that he possessed positive information that two men started from Washington with instruc-tions to undermine him in this way, and that they had confidentially divulged and that they had confidentially divulged their secret purpose in New York city. He closed with an expression of opinion that the Senate should proceed to consider and act upon the pending nominations without fur-

ther postponement. Senator Matthews then offered a resolution providing first that the message and accom-panying documents should be printed and laid on the table, and that further consideration of ominations should be postponed until Monday.

The first branch of this resolution was agreed to without a division of the Senate, but the proposition for postponement gave rise to extended discussion Messrs, Matthews Thurman, and Bayard advocated it on the ground that if the communications were worth anything at all they should be examined and read in printed form, as it was impossible to understand them or compare the charges with the replies or the replies with the rejoinders in any other way. Messrs. Eaton, Davis, of Illinois, and Voorhees favored imme-diate action. They argued that the Senate had read the charges and the replies, and that these, in connection with the papers which had been read in their hearing, furnished all the information requisite. Mr. Eaton also expressed his opinion that the charges against Arthur and Cornell had been conclu-nively answered, and that the papers send consively answered, and that the papers read contained absolutely nothing worth reading.

Mr. Blaine briefly opposed postponement on
the ground that the appropriation bills and

other public business were in pressing need of attention, and that the Senate should econoattention, and that the Senate should economize the short remainder of the session.

A vote by year and mays was then taken upon Mr. Matthews' resolution, and resulted in its adoption—year, 35; pays, 26.

The affirmative votes were east mostly by Democrats, and the negative votes by Republicans. Messrs. Matthews, Hoar, Dawes, Burnside, Windom, Walleigh, Mitchell and Ferry, however, voted in favor of postponement, and Messrs. Eaton, Barnum, Voorhees, Davis of Illinois, and McPherson were recorded in the

negative.
This vote does not absolutely foreshadow favorable action upon the nominations, for toveral Senators who voted for the postpone-ment are definitely known to be opposed to them; but the advocates of confirmation have been greatly encouraged by it, and confidently expect success in the final vote on Monday. The following is the text of the message

from the President: THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Sen To the School:

I transmit herewith a letter of the Secretary of
the Treasury, in relation to the suspension of the
late collector and navel officer of the port of New
York, with accompanying documents.

In addition thereto I respectfully submit the fol-

In addition thereto I respectfully submit the following observations.

The custom-mouse in New York collects more than two-thinds of all the customs revenues of the Government. Its administration is a matter not of local interest marely, but is of great importance to the people of the whole country. For a long period of time it has been used to manage and control political affilits. The officers suspended by me are, and for several years have been, engaged in the active personal management of the party politics of the city and State of New York. The duties of the offices held by them have been regarded as of subordinate impostance to their partisan work. Their offices have been commuted as part of the patities machinery under their control. They have made the fusiom house a centre of partisan political management.

finite management.

The ensume house a centre of partisal political management.

The ensume house should be a business office. It should be conducted on business principles. General James, the postimator of New York (city, with mes institution, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I and my subordinates can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and efficient postal service than by controlling primaries or disability of more for the party of our choice of december of the city and point of the party of the party

post-office. But under the suspended officers the custom house would be one of the principal political agencies in the State of New York. To change this, they profess to believe, would be, in the language of Mr. Correll, in his response, to surrender their personal and political rights."

Convinced that the people of New York, and of the country generally, wish the New York custom house to be administered solely with a view to the public interest, it is my purpose to do all in my power to the rolling the propose to the administered solely with a view to the public interest, it is my purpose to do all in my power to introduce into this great office the reforms which the country desires.

With my hifornation of the facts in the case, and with a deep sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be initiality executed." I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered.

Executive Massicos, Januare E. 18-20.

EXECUTIVE MANSIOS, January 31, 1879.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER.

In his letter to the President Secretary
Sherman states that the letter of Collector Arthur to Scuator Coulcing, chairman of the Committee of Commerce, was first seen by him in the newspapers of the 28th of January.

On January 23, and before Mr. Arthur's letter was acted upon by the committee, he caused to be delivered to the chairman of the

the letter of January 15 which might be disputed by Mr. Arthur, and to present such answer to his allegations as would place the whole case before the committee.

To this request no answer was made, and the Secretary is not advised whether it was communicated to the committee. It is, he says, to be presumed this was not done, for it appears by the public journals that the committee acted upon the nominations before an opportunity had been given to the Department to establish the reasons stated by it for the suspension of Mr. Arthur.

He now repeats that all the allegations stated in his letter of the 15th are ptible of the clearest proof, and the Dr. ment is prepared to verify them if it is prepared to verify them if

several points at considerable length, his letter covering sixteen pages pamphlet size.

In conclusion, he says:

I regret that the pressure of public duties, which now demand my constant attention, will not permit me with more fullness and detail to answer the points made by Mr. Arthur, but I can readily inrush the Senate with copies of any correspondence and decuments referred to by either Mr. Arthur or myself which will tend to throw light upon the subject, and without an examination of which a clear and impartial opinion cannot be formed.

Among the papers submitted to the Senate by Mr. Conkling was a letter addressed to him by Collector Arthur, as follows:

by Mr. Conkling was a letter addressed to him by Collector Arthur, as follows:

New York, Jan. 27, 1879.

Sin: Referring to my letter of the 21st inst, and that part of it which refers to the falling off of the revenue, I desire to add after the words "collect the revenue I have omitted to state that one great revenue," as follows: "In regard to the falling off in cause of it arose from the Treasury Department having overruled my decision that the act of June 2,1872, section 2, making a deduction of 10 per cent. on all manufactures of certain specified raw maaverage my occision that the acc of stime at 1873, section 2, making a deduction of 19 per cent. on all manufactures of certain specified raw materials did not, under the rule of tariff interpretation laid down by the Supreme Court in Reiche H. Smythe and other cases, apply to cases where existing statutes imposed a specific duity on a specific article, though some of the raw materials manuel composed or entered into its manufacture. The Department took the contrary view and persisted in it, though in various cases I tried by my decisions to procure a modification of the rulings. Last year the Supreme Court decided that I was right and the Department wrong. This act was repeated in March, 1875. The Government lost many millions of dollars duties by this error. It is stated to me that the official records show that the locace in one year alone, 1874, amounted to \$5,590,000, and it is believed that this is below the average loss for each year."

Life Insurance in Congress. Hou, William Barnes, who for ten years oc cupied the position of superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York, says of the bill now pending in Congress to incorporate the National Security Life Insurance Com-

pany of Washington: The main point in the proposed bill is securing the reserve or reinaurance fund in the Treasury of the United States. It is this feature which should commend the bill to other favorable consideration. If the business of life insurance is to be allowed not succioned in this country, and the Government itself will not issue policies (as in Great Britan or otherwise) then the bext best thing is to have overnmental custody of the reserve, thereby intring the safety of the policy holder so far as his olley obligation is concerned.

The bill has been highly commended by nunerous State insurance officials and other em ent authorities upon the subject of life in mrance.

The Vacant Directorship of the Mint. Those best informed state that Colonel Snowden, the present postmaster at Philadelphia, to whom the position of Director of the Mint has een tendered, has declined the appointment, being loth to abandon his residence in Philadelphia. If it be true that Colonel Snowden has declined the position, it is generally be-lieved that Mr. R. E. Preston, who has been for many years Dr. Linderman's principal assist-ant, and for several months acting Director of the Mint, will be appointed. This appoint-ment would be in harmony with the President's civil-service reform, and secure to the Department and to the country services ren-dered especially valuable by knowledge, expe-rience, and fidelity.

The Safe Lock, Controversy. The Treasury Department has decided, in the application of Sargent and the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company for the discontinuance of the use of the Holmes electric time ock on the new silver vault at the Sub-Treas-

ury in New York and in the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, to continue the use of the Holmes lock, accepting indemnity against losses or damages by reason of the Sargent patent. Outstanding Corrency. The following is a statement of the United lates currency now outstanding :

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent, loan yester-day amounted to \$4,811,500. Revenue receipts yesterday were -from in-ernal revenue, \$351,933.51; from customs, 443.163.86.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent, loan during the month of January, 1879, amounted to \$158,851,150, and the call during the same period to \$150,000,000.

The President has signed the bill to amend a Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the records and files of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States lost The Third National Bank of Allegheny, Pa.

and the Safety Fund National Bank, Fitch-burg, Mass., have been designated as deposi-tories of public maneys to receive deposits on count of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan. Chief Clerk Upten, of the Treasury Depart-nent, and Charles E. Coon, assistant chief of the Lean Division, accompanied by several derks, left here last night for New York on

usiness connected with the new syndicate, one of the clocks will accompany Mr. Commut Outstanding circulation of legal tender notes and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, \$17,813,200; United States notes, Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes

Reached.

Mr. Potter Escapes the Unwelcome Task-The Work to be Done by a Subcommittee-St. Martin Recalled-Testimony in Rebuttal of His Statements-Jim Anderson Overboard, &c.

Marble, Pelton, and Weed to Testify. The Potter investigation committee com enced the day's proceedings yesterday with a secret session, which lasted two hours. The chairman submitted a resolution that a subcommittee of five be appointed to go to New York to take any testimony that it might be more convenient to hear there. Mr. Hiscock moved as an amendment that Messrs, Marble, committee a request for a copy of it to enable the Department to verify any statement in the letter of January 15 which might be disment was lost. Mr. Cox then offered a substitute to the resolution to the effect that the whole committee should go to New York. This was rejected; and a second amendment by Mr. Hiscock, that the subcommittee should consist of seven instead of five members, shared the same fate. The original resolution was then carried, Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Cox being the

only members who voted against it. Mr. Springer moved that the chairman name the subcommittee, and this being carried, Mr. Potter nominated Messrs. MacMahon (chairman), Stenger, Springer, Cox, and Hiscock as the subcommittee. These names were ac-cepted without comment, and the committee

took a recess until two o'clock.

It was 3:45 o'clock before the committee re-assembled, and then St. Martin was called to the stand, and again questioned as to when he put the dates upon the records which were sent him by Maddox. Me replied that he put them on subsequent to the interviews, all at ne same time. Mr. A. R. Potts, who was sergeant-at-arms of

the subcommittee sent to New Orleans, stated that St. Martin was deputy sergeant-at-arms of that committee from the 10th to the 22d of July. Whatever subpsense St. Martin had he received from witness. He received no in-structions with regard to them except to serve them. Could not remember who recommended St. Martin, He was discharged by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Stenger, in consequence of the remarks of Mr. Cox, and Dancan, one of the witnesses who had contradicted the testimony given by him before the returning board, was put in his place.

Mr. Linton, the clerk to the committee, having testified that he had never seen St. Mar-

ing testified that he had never seen St. Mar-tin in Stenger's room, and that Messrs. Gibson, Carter, and Maddox had no connection with the committee, the chairman called upon Mr. Cox to make a statement with the committee from Wash-been brought with the subpense, and said that after St. Martin had been on the stand he thought his connection with Weber was too close for him to be trusted. He simply was too close for him to be trusted. He simply was too close for him to be trusted. He simply wanted a disinterested person to sorve the will be tried in the Supreme Court, in bane, at Trenton, on the fourth Tuesday in February. Sheriff Calhoun will transfer all the papers, documents, &c., to the State authorities.

not present at the proceedings as counsel to the committee, but as correspondent of the New York Sun. He certainly did not sit with the other reporters, and might have often in-terrupted the proceedings by whispered com-munications to members of the committee. He could not say how St. Martin came to be ap-

ointed. Mr. Stenger testified that the first time be saw Mr. Weber was in the committee room at New Orleans. Never saw St. Martin until he was appointed. Believed he was appointed at the suggestion of Weber, who recommended him as one who knew where to find the withim as one who knew where to find the wir-nesses. Weber expected to substantiate his statement. Never had any conversation with Maddox, and did not speak to Carter until the committee returned to Washington. The Chairman observed that the alleged conversations between Mr. Stenger and St.

Martin could not have taken place on the dates Mr. Hiscock asked if this branch of the in-

Mr. Hiscock asked it this branch of the inquiry was closed.

The Chairman answered in the negative, and asked for a short secret session to consider a resolution offered by Mr. Steuger as to some detail connected with the appointment of the subcommittee to proceed to New York.

The subcommittee will leave Washington to-

night, and commence taking testimony on Monday afternoon. Their meetings will be held in the same room as before, in the postoffice building. Among the first witnesses to be called are those mentioned in Mr. Hiscock's amendment yesterday morning namely.Marble, Pelton, and Weed, Mr. Tilden will also be called upon to testify, and at present the com-mittee seem to have no inclination to pass the special resolution that he be allowed to have unsel present to advise with upon his testi-

The resolution in favor of bringing back Anderson to the stand is definitely tabled, and not likely to be heard of again. The subcom-mittee will be away for about ten or fifteen days, it is thought, and it is understood that little, if anything, will be done by the com-mittee at Washington before their return.

Work of the Committees.

In consequence of the declaration of Mr. Turney that he proposed to unite with Mr. that Mr. Bisbee, the sitting member from the accond Florida district, is entitled to his seat, it is understood the full committee will adopt It is understood the full committee will adopt the report of the subcommittee and make a report to that effect to the House. Mr. Thornburgh, who is at his home in Tennessee suffering from illness, has been requested to forward his report, which will be at once acted upon on its receipt.

ed that a minority report will be presented.

spist.

There are indications of activity on the part. Progress of the Southern Pacific Rafironi. of Mr. Glover and his "experts" and waispered bints that he has "catched another," which cause some uncasiness among Mr. Glover's party friends, lest it should turn out that he has again made a mistake and caught another

The House Committee on Public Buildings

THE POTTER COMMITTEE. and Grounds yesterday adopted a resolution providing that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect of the Capitol, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds be, and they are hereby, requested at once to make plans and esti-mates for the restoration of the Patent-Office building to the condition it was in before the

fire, as nearly as practicable, except that the roof shall be made fireproof, and report the same to that committee.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday discussed the Edmunds resolution requiring notice of a desire to terminate the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington to be given by our Government, but did not reach action upon it. The House Committee on Claims has author-

ized Representative Ellaworth to report a bill referring the memorial of Mesers. Smith, Browne, and Osborne, owners respectively of whaling ships in the State of Massachusetts, to the Court of Claims for adjudication. In the year 1871 these parties were engaged in transporting sectain Action concerns found in discourance from the court of the court of the court of the court of the parties were engaged in transporting sectain Action courts from the discourance found in the course found in discourance for the course found in discourance for the course found in discourance for the course for t porting certain Arctic explorers found in dis-tress, and while so employed lost their season's whalling, and in consequence render a claim for \$250,000.

The House Committee on Fatents yesterday decided to report adversely upon the applica-tion of Frederick Cook for the extension of a patent for improvement in cotton ties, The subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce expect to have the river and harbor

appropriation bill ready to report to the full committee on Monday. The committee will thereafter hold daily sessions until the bill is reported to the House.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday continued consideration of the House bill, amendatory of the internal revenue laws.

Action was taken upon a number of details, but none of general interest.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture yes-terday heard Commissioner Le Due in advo-cacy of legislation which will enable the De-partment of Agriculture to give more attention to the subject of cattle discusses, and make scio the subject of cattle diseases, and make scientific investigation, with a view to devising measures for their prevention or repression. The committee will give the subject further

consideration at their next meeting. An argument was made before the House Appropriation Committee by Representatives Tucker, Hunton, and other prominent Virginlans in advocacy of an appropriation sufficient to pay the interest on the money loaned the Federal Government by the State of Virginia during the war with Great Britain in 1812. Interest has been allowed to similar loans from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and Marriand. The object is to baye the stream Maryland. The eliject is to have the amount embodied in the sundry civil appropriation biff, which is now being prepared by the committee. A subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Durham, Hewitt, and Baker, was appointed to

THE ARMSTRONG MURDER.

The Case of Graham to be Removed. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31,-Judge Woodbull, aving refused to accept a plea of guilty of

davit, he did not know that St. Martin had decided to correct it until twenty-four hours before its correction appeared in the newspapers. The man came to him and said the charges against Mr. Stenger were false, and he was going to have them corrected, and he (Mr. Cox) said he was glad to hear it.

The chairman then examined Mr. Black burn, who testified that he had never spoken to St. Martin in his life, except, perhaps, to say "Good day" to him. Had never seen him talking to Mr. Stenger, and had never heard that a large number of witnesses were kept in close quarters by him and Weber. Mr. Gibson was not present at the proceedings as counsel to surance Company, took place this morning

ance companies attended. The remains were intered in Trinity Comstery.

Antonio Bresaute, an alleged confidence opfract, who escaped from Beston, by jumping from a train going thirty miles an hour, was rearrested in an Eldridge street lodging house this morning. He expressed his willingness to return to Boston and was taken to that city

Edward Hanlon, the Canadian oarsman ailed for England by the steamer City of Mon treal to-day. He is accompanied by Heasley his trainer, and has with him the boat in which he defeated Courtney. A large number of sporting men assembled on the pier and gave im an enthusiastic send off.

Argument was heard to-day in the United States Circuit Court on the application of Clinton G. Colgate to restrain the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from using gutta percha in-sulators on their cables unless they pay suita-ble license therefor. The defendants claim that their interests will be greatly damaged by an injunction, that the insulator patent is not new, and ask for time to send abroad to proofs on which to show they are not infring-ing upon the plaintiff's rights.

Funeral of Dr. Linderman.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 31 .- The body. of the late Dr. Linderman arrived here last night, at ten o'clock, from Washington. It was taken to the residence of his brother, G. B. Linderman, and buried from there at 2:30 this afternoon. The attendance was very large, every train last night and this morning bringing friends of the deceased. The ser-vices were held at the house and conducted by Revs. D. E. Schweintz, of the Moravian Church and Whitehead, of the Episcopal Church. The interment took place at Nisky Hill Cometery, Bethlehem. Among those present were Comp-troller Knox, Acting Director Preston, and Judge Johnson, who accompanied the remains from Washington. There were also delegations present from the United States Treasury and the Philadelphia mint.

URBANA, Omo, Jan. 31.—The citizens of Urbana are considerably exercised at a discovery of crookedness in the county treasurer' office. Treasurer James Blass has left th business of his office mostly to his two clerks. on its receipt.
Chairman Whitthorne has not yet completed his report on the Robeson investigation, but expects to be able to submit it to the committee on Tacsday next. From the known views of the members of the committee it is not expected that the committee will be able to agree, perform the known views are is making restitution in every case discovered. The total amount of these frauds is not yet known.

and that a minority report will be presented.

Mr. Hanna, who has given very close attention to the case, will probably be selected to prepare the minority report. It is probable the committee will divide on a party line.

The joint Congressional committee of the two Houses investigating the yellow favor scourge of 1878 have agreed to report a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the employment of an international commission of experts to go to where the disease is supposed to have its origin and make it a special study. It is contemplated, if the resolution is adopted, to endeavor to secure the ser-eatle to the issue of her cidest son. That

(Special dispatch to the Republicana) END OF TRACK S. P. R. E., ARIZONA, Jan. 31.

Four thousand feet of track laid yesterday. J. H. STROBRIDGE. Chief of Construction.

HOME NEWS BY TELEGRAPH A Result Reached by the Kansas

Legislature.

Defeat of the Combination Against Senator Ingalls-Johnny Davenport and the Bogus Naturalization Papers -More Louisiana Bull-Dezers Arrested - Oyster-Boat Wrecked in the Bay.

Ingalls Elected Over Combined Opposition. St. Louis, Jan. 31.-A Topeka (Kansas) dispatch says the anti-Ingalis element in the Legislature, after caucusing all night and to eleven o'clock to-day, centred on Chief-Justice Horton. On the first ballot to-day Ingalls received 86 votes; Horton, 79; Goo Iwin (Demo-erat), 2, and Mitchell (Greenback), I. Mr. Ingalls was declared elected United States Sonator. He is now addressing the members in session. The enthusiasm here is unbounded.

The Davenport Inquiry. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Before the Davenport ommittee to-day Arnold Lustig, 511 Fifth avenue, testified that he was arrested while at-

tempting to vote on 1868 papers, although be had consulted Davenport previously in reference to their legality, and had received opinious from United States Judge Choate and other Judges that the papers were perfectly regular. Mr. Davenport, however, denied before the committee that he had examined them. Edward Hale, inspector of election, testified that he know of no voters who had been intimidated.

Lonisiana Election Francis New Orleans, Jan. 31,-A number of prisoners from Caddo and Tensas Parishes arrived here to-day, and were arraigned before Judge Wood on charges of violating election laws and interfering with United States supervisors in the discharge of their duties. Each filed bonds in \$3,000 to appear when called. Thirty prisoners from Natchitoches Parish, charged Each filed with similar offenses, will arrive to-night.

An Oyster Beat Sunk—The Captain and Crew Drowned.

the only ground for the story is that a large the bay between Kedge's Straits and Smith's Island. Her captain, Thomas Baker, of Philadelphia, was found lashed to the topmast, and the bedies of nine men, composing her crew, were found lashed to the deek, which was several feet under the water. The names of the crew could not be learned. The inhabitants of Smith's Island saw the wreck on the morning of January 20, but owing to the rough weather were unable to go out to it, although the captain was seen signaling from the topmast, where he was lashed. The Adamantine was valued at \$1,500, and her cargo of systems at valued at \$1,500, and her cargo of oysters at about \$1,000. It is thought probable that the Adamantine was sunk by colliding with the wreck of the steamer Express, which was seen

Freshets in the West, CINCINNATI, Jan. Bi.-A dispatch from Na the loe in the Manuce River to break up. It began moving yesterday, carrying away two

out in boats. A family living on an island near there have been unable to reach the shore and fears are entertained for their A special dispatch from Warren, Ohio, says the breaking up of the ice in the Mahoning River has caused unusually high water, inundating the southern portion of that city. The Ashtabula and Pittsburg readbed is covered with water to the depth of five feet for a con-

iderable distance, necessitating the stopping Telegrams from Meadville, Pa,, say the ice in French Creek has gorged near the railroad shops, backing the water over a portion of the lower part of the city and filling many cellars and basements. Many houses on the island

are surrounded by water.

A dispatch says the Sandusky River has been rising rapidly during the last twentyfour hours. During last night a gorge formed near Fremont, Ohio, and the river filled up with ice to the city. The water is higher than at any time for the past twelve years. Many houses were flooded and considerable damage was done to yachts and small boats. Goods in the cellars of residences and fences

were damaged. THE CAPTIVE CHEVENNES.

Attempted Suicide of a Manacled Chief. FORT ROBINSON, NEB., Jan. 31 .- At moon to-day it was discovered by the sentinel guarding the building wherein "Wild Hog." the Cheyenne chief, is confined, heavily Ironed, that the Indian was lying on the ground covered with blood, having stabbed himself in four places in the region of the heart, with the intention of putting an end to his life rather than be taken south. The post surgeon pronounces the wounds very dangerous, if not ngency, and will be turned over to the Sioux at that agency as their natural protectors.

COAL-OIL COMBINATION.

The Investigation at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The investigation into cases against certain combination oil comcanies, brought by the Commonwealth at the instance of citizens of Pennsylvania, was re-

sumed in the Girard House this morning be fore J. B. Sweitzer, examiner; Mr. Lear, Altorney-General of Pennsylvania, being pres-The parties at whose instance suit was brought are the Oil Producers! Union other oil men not members of the Standard Oil Company. There are five bills in the compalaint, all brought in the name of the Commonwealth. One is against the Pennsylvania Railroad; another the against the United Pipe Lines; third, against the Dunkirk, Allegheny and Pittsburg Ball-road; fourth, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and fifth, against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, Josiah Lombard, refiner and shipper, of New York, was subjected to a long examination. He claimed that the califord company gave lower rutes to the Standard Oil Company (their best astomer) than to any other shippers, that he was refused a robate, and that through defen-tions in transporting his oil he lost money, owing to a decime in prices in the meantine. At the afternoon session John R. Fenshawe, secretary of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad Com-

cany, was the first witness, and produced a con-ract between the Labrigh Valley Company and the Empire Transportation Company, dated 1873. The admission of this was objected to, but the master allowed it to be examined. Daniel Jones, second controller.

amount derived from the arrangement with the Pennsylvania company was somewhere from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.

B. C. Campbell, president of the Oil Pro-ducers' Union, was called. He went into a lengthy statement showing how the United Pipe Line is operated and the efforts of the connections of various railroads therewith. The Green Line had been operated by the Em-pire Transportation Company up to October. The Green Line had been operated by the Empire Transportation Company up to October, 1877, when that corporation was bought out by the Pennsylvania Railroad. He first heard of the difficulty in the supply of cars on the first Thursday in June, 1878. Between that time and Monday there was great excitement among the producers. The United Pipe Line had refused to transport oil except in cases of actual sale, giving as a reason the scarcity of cars. Many producers stopped operations.

Campbell telegraphed the president of the Lebigh Valley Railroad the condition of affairs, the result of which was conference between

he result of which was a conference between dimself and Vice-President Shinn, of the Alle gheny Vailey road, David A. Stewart and Thomas A. King, of the same road. On his return to Parker he passed hundreds of Green Line oil ears. Mr. Campbell's testimony was objected to in almost every particular by the counsel of the Peansylvania Company as inimpetent and irrelevant.

AN ALMSHOUSE BURNED.

Several Lives of the Inmates Lost. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—The Louisville almsuse, near this city, was entirely destroyed by ire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were three hundred and forty persons in the building at the time, nearly all of whom escaped. Henry Kehler perished in the flames ; James Ridley, an imbecile, was fatally burned; Fred. Meyer, in escaping, broke his neck; Thomas Dixon was killed by a fall; Nathan Caldwell was scriously burt, and Mrs. Johnson was scriously burned and will probably die. The scene at the fire is described as horrible in the extreme, but the most mar-velous feature is the small loss of life attend-ing the exit of the immates, nearly all of whom were invalid imbediles and cripples. The building was erected by the city of Louis-ville in 1874 at a cost of \$175,000 and was in-sured for \$70,000. sured for \$70,000.

Shipment of American Cattle, Bosron, Jan. 31.-The truth of the story telegraphed from Montreal relating to the prohibition of eattle shipments from this country BALTIMORE, Jan. 31,-Several days ago it is denied by the officers of the Warren line of was reported that the oyster schooner Adaman-steamers from this point to Liverpool. They tine, bound from the Potomac River to Balti- claim that the British government has never more, had been lost in the bay. To-day her taken any action prohibiting the landing of owner, Mr. Thomas Moore, received information that the schooner had been found sunk in the only ground for the story is that a large plockades interfered with cattle as well as

Mysterions Murder. CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.-A special dispatch eays: "Joseph W. Brown a wealthy farmer, residing near Indianapolis, Ind., ages murdered olcon, Ohio, says the late rains and the con- on Wednesday night by two villains, who entinued thaw for the past few days has caused tered his house about midnight and chloroformed the inmates. They dealt Mr. Brown a blow upon the head with a club or batchet, began moving yesterday, carrying away two plers and four spans of the bridge at that place. The damage is estimated at \$25,000.

The lower part of the town is flooded, so that several families have been obliged to move premises the tracks of two men were discovered and followed two miles, but the trail was then lost. The motive of the grime or who the nurderers were is shrouled in mystery

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- In the action begu y Russell Sage and N. A. Cowdry, trustees, egainst the Union Trust Company and Misouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, tried a short time ago before Judge Speir, in the Supreme Court, an opinion was given tolay. The suit is far an accounting of admin-stration of the trust fund, established for the payment of a debt originally of \$4,250,000, of which there is claimed to be due about \$2,-500,000. In his opinion the Judge thinks the plaintiffs are not entitled to an accounting.

Memphis City Debt.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 31,-This afternoon garnishments covering over \$200,000 of indebtedness were served on the German National Bank, the city depositary and county trustee, enjoining them from paying out any funds belonging to the city. This state of affairs is the result of the repeal of the city charter by the Legislature. The garnishments were saued by the United States courts in behalf of toreign holders of city bonds, who had previ-ously obtained a mandamus against the city.

A Train Wrecked. ALLENTOWN, PA, Jan. 3L-The train which left South Bethlehom, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at 6:15 this evening. vas wrecked at Iron Hill Station, about two miles from South Bethlehem. The entire train, which was well filled with passengers returning from Dr. Linderman's funeral, we s thrown from the track. No one was injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, the lock of which appears to have seen broken and the switch opened, with the intention of throwing the train from the track

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

CITICAGO, Jan. 31 .- A terrible bailer explosio securred yesterday at Secor, Ill., in L. Gess. location for a union depot for all the railroads ner's grist mill, by which the mill was complotely destroyed. William Collins, engineer Henry Brauns, William Wheeler, a foreign on defits of the several roads interested to contained and James Horn was fatally injured.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of negligence,

contamplate nothing a meeting of the present roads interested to contained a fatally injured. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of negligence,

Western Freights.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31,-The published tatement that special freight contracts at low rates are to be recognized by the poel board here after January 31 is erroneous. On and after to-morrow all freight will be forwarded at the full tariff rates of November 25

The Billiard Tournament.

New York, Jan. 31.—The seventeenth game the tournment was won by Schaefer, defeating Heiser 600 to 233. The eighteenth game was between Sexton and Carmer, the betwee winning by 154 points.

Pedestrianian. New Your, Jan. 31.—At eleven p. m. Miss

The Miantenomali.

Daniel Jones, second controller of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was recalled,
and said the Pennsylvania Railroad Company
have shipped oil over the Reading road to New
York since 1870. We have what is called
"through rates" with other companies. The

Messra Roach & Son.

THE STORY OF THE CABLE.

The Peaceful Revolution Accomplished in France.

Gambetta Succeeds to the Presidency of the Deputies -- Executive and Legislative -Branches in Harmony-The Plague in Russia-Extraordinary Sau-Itary Precautions-Labor Strikes in England.

Gambetta Elected by the Deputies. VERSAILLES, Jan. 31.—M. Gambetta has been ected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 314 votes out of a total of 405. It is still uncertain whether M. Dufanre, President of the Council, will retain office. A message from President Grevy will be communicated to the Chambers probably on Thursday next.

M. GREVY'S PIRST CARINET COUNCIL. PARIS, Jan. 31 .- A Cabinet council was held this morning at President Grevy's private residence. Minister Teisserenc de Bort will prob ably be appointed Ambassador to England, General Changey to Russia, and Colonel d'Ande lau to Austria. There is a general feeling of gratification throughout Franco at the issue of the crisis. Flags are flying in many parts of Paris.

PARIS.

DUFAURE TO REMAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Sair has reason to believe that M. Dufaure has consequed to retain the Premiership on condition of the formal abandonment of the impeachment scheme.

MINISTERS TO RETURE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Standard hears that
Ministers de Bort, Bordoux, and Waldington
will retire from the Cabinet, and Dufaure will remain only a few weeks.

remain only a few weeks,
CONGRATULATIONS,
LONDON, Feb. 1.—Baron Haussmann was
among the first to congratulate M. Grevy, who
assured him that the Bonapartisis could rely
upon his sense of justice and impartiality,

THE PATAL ROCK.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Post, commenting on the situation in France, says: "The recent events have introduced party conflict into the French army, and on this rock either the army or the republic must founder."

THE PATAL ROCK. THE DREADED, PLAGUE Sr. Perkusaurg, Jan. 31.—As official report from Astruchan, dated January 30, states that no fresh case of the plague has occurred in Wetlianka or in that neighborhood. Four per-sons died and one was taken ill with the dis-case at Selitrono during the 25th inst.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS. SANITARY PERCAUTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says: "It is stated that Professor Botkin, physician to the Czar, advised the burning of Wetlianka and the other villages where the epidemic has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of the intelliging to benefitive theses. al of the inhabitants to healthy places. In spite of the heavy expenses that such a scheme would involve, the Czar is said to be disposed to follow Professor Botkin's advice."

THE AUSTRO GERMAN COMMISSION.
BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The German commission
o investigate the plague will start for Russia next week under the direction of Professor Hirseli. They will be joined by the Austrian doctors at Breslau. The Russian medical authorities are anxiously awaiting the Austro-

German co SHERE ALI IN RUSSIA.

St. Petershurg, Jan. 31.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian from tier. His followers were disarmed. The Ameer alone was allowed to retain his arms. The Russian authorities endeavored to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Peters-burg: but the Ameer insists, and unless prevailed upon to abandon his intention, may be expected to reach the Russian capital by the and of February though every effort will be made to deter him. The Ameer appears to be astonished at his treatment.

ANOTHER ENGLISH STRIKE. LONDON, Jan. 31.—The engineers' and dock non's strike began at Liverpool and Birkenend, where over 2,000 went out this morning.

THE STRIKE EXPENDING.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A general strike of the from workers, numbering 3,500, and bress founders will commence to-day at Liverpool.

Two thousand botter makers and ship builders are also considering the advisability of strik-

GLASGOW RANK DIRECTORS CONVICTED.

EDINEUROII, Jan. 31.—The trial of the di-rectors of the City of Glasgow Bank on charges of fraud and their has resulted in the convic-tion of Louis Potter and of Robert Summer stranade. The other directors were found guilty of uttering false abstracts of balance MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON INSTALLED. EDINBUIGH, Jan. 31.—The Marquis of Hartlington was to-day installed Lord Rector of Edinburgh University. His inaugural speech

was an exhortation to adhere to liberal princi-THE CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The captain of the Constitution has written, warmly thanking the dmiral superintendent at Portsmouth for the

ourtesy and kindness of all the officials,

THE TICONDERIOGA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The United States steamer Ticonderoga arrived at St. Vincens January 5 and sailed on the 8th to the west coast of Africa,

A MIRACLE REPUDIATED,

TOULOUSE, Jan. 31.—A clerical organ here
unconnecs that the Popo has declared the reported miracle at La Salette an imposture. ount of Africa.

A Rumor Denled.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31 .- During the interview to day Surveyor Wells stated that the rumor that he had been indicted was untrue.

Establishing a Union Depot. A communication has been received by the District Commissioners from the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Rep. resentatives, requesting the former to prepare a bill embodying their views as to the proper centering in this District. The Commissioners contemplate holding a meeting of the presi

The Weather in January.

The meteorological summary for the month of January, prepared by the Signal Planeau. shows the average temperature of the mouth to have been 31.1% the coldest, with one exception, since 1870, being 1.1° higher than in 1877 and 9.6° higher than in 1876, the two extremes in the period named. The highest point reached by the thermometer was on on the 28th, and the lowest 0.5° on the 31. There were 3.13 inches of rain full during the month of which 1.57 was on the 9th. The greater velocity attained by the wind was on the 3d, when it reached furly-four railes as hour.

Another Indian Meeting.

Bartell had completed 400 quarter miles. At half making was held at Baldwin's half-past obvious Bolden had made 358 half Hall, 920 F street, last evening. Father 1ee miles and Van Ness 241. son, who has devoted his life to the cause The Miantenamab.

A beard of naval constructors, of which Naval Constructor P. Highborn, U. S. N., is seniar member, have been ordered by the Navy